There were 10.23 lakh workers on their roll as on 31.3.93.

(c) As on 12.7.93, 247 mills are registered with Board of Industrial and Finanncial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(d) Govt. have set up a Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme under the ageis of Industrial Development Bank of India to extend modernisation assistance through replacement/renovation of equipment/machinery etc.

(e) Modernisation of mills generally lead to improvement in overall machine efficiency and labour productivity, improvement in product quality, reduction in waste, better price realisation and profitabiity. The need of individual units differ so also the benefits of modernisation. In the circumstances, it is not possible to indicate the No. of units, which have become viable as a result of modernisation assistance. However, a large no. of units assisted have improved their performance in varying degrees. As on 31st May, 1993, one mill is reportedly closed undtr the I.D. Act and 22 mills are closed being under Liquidation.

Assistance from world bank for NTC Mills

238. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM:

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:

SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approached the World Bank for assistance to modernise/revive the N.T.C. mills;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that 80 percent of the losses of N.T.C. are due to the 14 totally inviable mills; and

(d) if so, what are the names of those mills and what steps Government propose to take to make these mills viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The World Bank has been approached to fund the modernisation programme of NTC to improve present levels of utilisation and productivity by inducting sophisticated production technology to maximise contribution levels on existing product mix and explore production of high value products.

(c) and (d) A mill-wise analysis carried out by NTC has indicated that most of its losses were being incurred by 49 mills. A Statement showing the names of these mills is enclosed (*See* below) Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC, involving, Inter-alia, selective modernisation, financial and Managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus workforce through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

Statement

List of 49 mills of NTC which account for most of its losses:

1. Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal.
2. Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi.
3. Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.
4. Viramgaon Textile Mills, Viramgaon.
5. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.
6. Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot.
7. Petlad Textile Mills, Patlad.
8. Vidarbha Textile Mills, Achalpur.
9. Hira Mills, Ujjain.
10. Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras.
11. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.
12. Sri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow.
13. Jyoti Weaving Factory, Calcutta.
14. Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya.
15. Minerva Mills, Bangalore.
16. Mysore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Bangalore.
17. Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.
18. Edward Mills, Beawar.
19. Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

20. Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
21. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
22. Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
23. New Manekchowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
24. Rajnagar Mills No. 1, Ahmedabad.
25. Rajnagar Mills No. 2, Ahmedabad.
26. India United No. 1, Bombay.
27. India United Mill No. 2, Bombay.
28. India United Mill No. 3, Bombay.
29. India United Mill No. 4, Bombay.
30. R.S.R.G. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Akola.
31. Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola.
32. Indore Malwa Mills, Indore.
33. Kalyanmal Mills, Indore.
34. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore.
35. Apollo Textile Mills, Bombay.
36. Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay.
37. Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.
38. Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.
39. Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
40. New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.
41. Muir Mills, Kanpur.
42. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.
43. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
44. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore.
45. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore.
46. Bengal Fine No. 1 Konnagar.
47. Kanoria Industries, Konnagar.
48. Bengal Textile Mills, Murshidabad.
49. Manindra Mills, Cossimbazar.

Production and availability of yarn

239. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of yarn and its availability for consumption for handloom in hank form and for powerlooms in cone form and bean form during each of the last three years, state-wise and sector-wise;

(b) what is the stock of cloth with the Handloom Marketing Corporations and Centralised Powerloom Sector as on 31st January, 1993, state-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether the stock of cloth in organised handloom sector and decentralised textile powerloom sector is sluggish due to market conditions; and

(d) if so, what are the steps Government propose to take to improve the off-take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Details of total production of spun yarn and the deliveries made in different forms for civil consumption in different sectors of textile industry during the last three years are as under:—

Deliveries of spun yarn

(in million kgs.)

Year	Hanks	Hosiery cones	Weaving cones	Beams/ pirns	Others	Total
1990-91	875	217	701	30	40	1384
1991-92	364	227	700	24	33	1372
1992-93 (Estd.) . .	382	235	752	24	38	1454